In the Claims

1-39. (Previously cancelled)

40. (Previously presented) therapeutic composition for treating the effects of HIV infection comprising at least one fraction separated from a urine sample, wherein the urine sample ~~which~~ comprises at least one fraction of naturally occurring hCG which has an approximate molecular weight selected from the group consisting of 40 kD, 15 kD and 3 kD as determined by elution from a gel filtration sizing column relative to the elution of a naturally occurring hCG heterodimer with a molecular weight of 77 kD.

41. (Previously cancelled)

42. (Previously presented) A therapeutic composition produced by a process comprising the following steps:

a) subjecting a sample comprising urine which comprises naturally occurring hCG to a size fractionation procedure; and

b) recovering fractions that are effective for treating effects of HIV infection, wherein the recovered fractions comprise naturally occurring hCG and contain material having an approximate molecular weight selected from the group consisting of 40 kD, 15 kD and 3 kD, and wherein the molecular weight is determined by elution from a gel filtration sizing column relative to the elution of a naturally occurring hCG heterodimer, having a molecular weight of 77 kD.

43. (Previously cancelled)

44. (Previously presented) The therapeutic composition of claim 42, wherein the sample is early pregnancy urine.

45. (Currently amended) A method for producing a therapeutic composition for treating the effects of HIV infection, said method comprising:

a) subjecting a urine sample comprising naturally occurring hCG to a size fractionation procedure; and

b) recovering fractions comprising naturally occurring hCG and that are effective in treating effects of HIV infection, wherein the recovering fractions contain material having an approximate molecular weight selected from the group consisting of 40 kD, 15 kD and 3 kD, and the molecular weight is determined by elution from a gel filtration sizing column relative to the elution of a naturally occurring hCG heterodimer, having a molecular weight of 77 kD.

46. (Previously presented) The method of claim 45 wherein the size fractionation procedure comprises the steps:

a) loading the sample onto a gel filtration sizing column in a first buffer of 30 mM sodium phosphate, pH 8.3;

b) eluting components of the sample from the column with second buffer of 30 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.0 and 2 M sodium chloride; and

c) recovering fractions of the sample having been eluted from the column.

47. (Currently cancelled)

48. (Currently cancelled)

49. (Currently amended) The method of claim ~~48~~ 45 wherein prior to subjecting the urine to a size fractionation procedure, the sample is subjected to the following steps:

a) adjusting the pH of the urine to a pH of approximately 7.2 causing the formation of a precipitate;

b) removing the precipitate from the urine;

c) concentrating the urine;

d) removing salt and lipid from the urine; and

e) lyophilizing the urine.

50-67. (Previously cancelled)

68. (Previously presented) A method of treating effects of an HIV infection in a human subject in need of such treatment comprising:

administering to the subject an effective amount of a therapeutic composition comprising at least one fraction separated from a urine sample comprising naturally occurring hCG, and wherein the

one fraction has an approximate molecular weight selected from the group consisting of 40 kD, 15 kD and 3 kD determined by elution from a gel filtration sizing column relative to the elution of a naturally occurring hCG heterodimer with a molecular weight of 77 kD and is active in treating the effects of HIV infection.

69-70. (Previously cancelled)

71. (Previously presented) A method of treating the effects of HIV infection in a human subject in need of such treatment comprising:

administering to the subject an effective amount of a composition to treat the effects of HIV infection, the composition being produced by a process comprising the following steps:

a) subjecting an early pregnancy urine sample comprising naturally occurring hCG to a size fractionation procedure; and

b) recovering fractions having an approximate molecular weight selected from the group consisting of 40 kD, 15 kD and 3 kD, and wherein at least one of the recovered fractions is administered to the subject to treat the effects of HIV infection.

72. (Previously cancelled)

73. (Previously presented) The method of claim 71 wherein the molecular weight is determined by elution from a gel filtration sizing column relative to the elution of a naturally occurring hCG heterodimer, having a molecular weight of 77 kD.

75.-81. (Previously cancelled)

82. (Previously presented) A pharmaceutical composition comprising

a) a therapeutic composition of claim 40; and

b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

83. (Previously presented) A pharmaceutical composition comprising

a) a therapeutic composition of claim 42; and

b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

84. (Previously presented) A therapeutic composition comprising at least one fraction separated from a urine sample comprising naturally occurring hCG, wherein the hCG has not being purified to homogeneity, and wherein the at least one fraction has an approximate molecular weight selected from the group consisting of 40 kD, 15 kD and 3 kD when separated using sizing column chromatography, and wherein the at least one fraction is active in treating the effects of an HIV infection.

85. (Previously presented) A pharmaceutical composition comprising

a) a therapeutic composition of claim 84; and

b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

86. (Previously presented) A therapeutic composition comprising at least one fraction separated from a sample of early pregnancy urine, wherein the at least one fraction has an approximate molecular weight selected from the group consisting of 40 kD, 15 kD and 3 kD and is active in treating the effects of HIV infection as determined by elution from a gel filtration sizing column relative to the elution of a naturally occurring hCG heterodimer with a molecular weight of 77 kD, and a β-hCG core protein or peptide with a molecular weight of 10 kD.